REGISTERED No. 17—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,890.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable No special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

"DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	June 12
„ Carwar	30	„ Coconada	14
„ Narrakal	June 3	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Alleppy	3	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Colombo	6	„ False Point	17
„ Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
„ Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

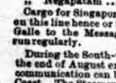
The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8

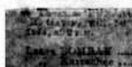
The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.



UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs.	2	0
Second Class		1	0
Third Class		1	8

Horses ..... Rs. 4
Carriages ..... „ 4

From 9th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

N. B.—This Steam Ferry will be CLOSED during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave 23rd May.)

THE fine S.S. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, H. HOLMES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Jesch Heold & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Social Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices,

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARAENSE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their Bills of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents h.s. Paraense.

Bombay, 16th May 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 25th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 Tons, and 250 H.P.,) Captain CHAS. FRASER, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE S.S. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by DR. KING, 67, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World in Boxes and Tins, at 1s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at, their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods Twist, &c., &c.

20 Bales Grey T. Cloth, 6 by 29.
20 „ Grey Jacconets, 2 to 16 by 39.
25 „ Grey Shirtings, 7, 7½, 8, 9 lbs.
1 „ White Twist, No. 30.
10 Cases Colored Prints
3 „ Coccinealls.

AUCTION SALE of superior Household Furniture, Semi-grand Piano, Books, Horses, Carriages &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence "Roibamar, Lower Road, Bandora Hill, the valuable household furniture, semi-grand piano, books, crockery, glassware, &c., the property of J. H. WILSON, Esq., the same consisting of glassware, dinner, dessert and tea service, plated ware, cutlery, &c., and of superior blackwood, open carved furniture such as chairs, tables, book case, couches, &c; also camp cot, iron bedstead, towel horses, almirah, dressing glasses, music stand, music stool, office table and a nearly new semi-grand piano by Sochne and Shidmayer, also parian and plaister figures, painted flower vases, toilet pots and other ornaments.

AT 2 P.M.

A good useful young and sound grey horse, quiet either in saddle or harness, regularly ridden and driven, a good mover and a fast trotter

A roan pony young and stylish trotter.
An American four-wheeled buggy.
A mail phaeton.
A set nearly new plated harness.
An English saddle the guard order complete with girths and irons
Bridles, stable utensils, &c.
The above property will be on view from TUESDAY the 26th inst.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ORCHELLA WEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms on account of the concerned—

157 bales orchella weed, imported from Zanzibar, each weighing 4 cwts. in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece Goods at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co's Godowns in Large Bazar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m precisely, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Godown in Large Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, consisting of—

Various widths and weights of grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapolams muslin, duchies of various kinds, 8/4 and 10/4 grey shirtings, grey longcloths, 28 and 26 yards prints, printed sarabrics, printed muslins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture consisting of handsomely carved Blackwood and English Furniture. Grand Piano by Broadwood, Mirrors, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, valuable Plants, &c., at No. 8, Malabar Hill Bombay.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd day of May, instant, sale commencing at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above-named residence, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, plants, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising plain and gilt glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea service, best plated ware such as cruet, egg, and wine frame, ice dish, tea and coffee pots, sugar basin, butter cooler table spoons and forks, waiters, toast rack, table and chamber candlestick, handsomely carved blackwood and French polished fu niture consisting of dining-room drawing room, tier, writing, side, dressing and washing tables, drawing-room, office, easy arm and without arm chairs, tetpoys, single and double screens, chiffonier, four posts bedstead, wardrobe, hat stande reclining couch, one and three light hanging lustres, large-size bronze figures, pier glass, a firstarate rosewood semigrand piano-forte by John Brodwood and Sons, picture, table ornaments, flower vases, clock, paper cabinet, dispense and cook room furniture, plants, books, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English built mail phaeton, a set of plated mounted single harness, a very handsome small Scotch terrier dog.

The property is now on view.
N.B.—The Bungalow is to let.

SALE OF PEARLS.

To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of Hajee Ahmed bin Hajee Mohamed Allee Gishee and on account and risk of Tukunjee Weljee & Co.

2 bundles of pearls weighing 209½ chows and 23½ doeras.

The pearls are contained in pac ets which have been sealed according to the custom; the same will not therefore open for inspection until one hour before the sale, when the packets will be opened publicly by the Auctioneers.

SALE of superior fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex s.s. Orchis.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice of Moir's fresh oilmanstores, consisting of 1 lb. tins marmalade, assorted jams, kippered herrings, herrings a la sardines, lobsters, carrots, green peas, mock turtle and ox tail soup, hotchpotch soup and bouilli, Oxford, Cambridge, and Bologna sausages, salmon, French butter, Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, lucca oil, assorted tart fruit, potted tongue, chicken, ham, and tongue sausages, calf's foot jelly, minced venison collops, Aberdeen smoked sausages, onions, gooseberries in syrup, clams, Scotch heggis engine, pearl coffee, walnut maccaroons, mixed Tunbridge combination, picnic, Victoria vanilla, dessert Shrewsbury and royal dessert biscuits, assorted comfits, green peas, gravy, mutton hams, superfine 1½, 8 lb. mustards, pickled herrings and pork, pomelee marmalade, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OIL MANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Goosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Parisma.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lunenburg corn stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE OF THE LATEST PATTERN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following Bohemian glass ware and Sundries, &c., &c.

An invoice of richly gilted and nicely decorated Bohemian glass-ware, such as flower vases, liqueur sets, powder and wine sets, claret sets, goblet sets, champagne sets, jewel boxes, jewel boxes filled up with scent bottles, powder boxes, stamp boxes, drinking goblets, toilet sets, scent bottles, liquer bottles, lustres, wine glasses, &c., &c.

A small invoice of kerosine oil, large and small, gilted table lamps, bronze and brass kerosine oil hanging lamps, &c., &c.

1 case fancy soap.
5 cases of crockeryware, consisting of cups and saucers, tea-pots, milk jugs, sewing machines, &c., &c.
100 boxes of bar soap.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosain Meyasaheb Shurufally.
16 bales straw boards.

Furniture of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of blackwood carved round table, pier tables, tea-poys, foot stools, lady's writing tables, blackwood folding screens, cloth presses, camphorwood chests, wardrobe, easy and armed chairs, commodes, blackwood cots, camp cots, cradles, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Blackwood Piano, by J. H. Schwark, Hamburg.
1 Chinese marble circular table.
A few Dutch cheeses.
A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconnets, prints, scarfs, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

2 Cases woollen cloth, 2 cases prints, 2 cases printed handkerchiefs, 15 bales canvas, 5 cases white ticket, eau de cologne, 5 cases buiscuits by Huntley and Palmer, 2 cases brown colour, a few boxes of ullaged champagne, 2 cases looking-glasses, 1 case mechanical toys, &c., &c.

On account and risk of whom it may concern:—

R in triangle and H C on each side, No. 435-438—4 cases Fast Coloured and Fancy Prints, 29-30 yards.
2 Cases Lhotties.
1 Case do.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the Hight Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872, wherein Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass Bhugwandass and Dhurumdass Bhugwandass, are Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Davidass and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in two lots, that is to say:—

Firstly—On MONDAY the 1st day of June 1874, all that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as an eating-house) and other buildings thereon, situate and known as No. 18, Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, otherwise called Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described on the west by the said Roopjee Dhunjee Lane aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 609 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly—On MONDAY the 1st day of June 1874, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 609 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDASS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of Rupees will be paid at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 9, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Dayaram Pandurang Bookseller, the remaining Lots No. 3 of undermentioned:—

Lot 3.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Ferandarees ground of Jamsetjee Ballaise Sett, situated at Old Women's Island, Colaba, in the Registration District of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, the facundaree ground contains by admeasurement 60 3-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapoojee Sukhjee Shudgey, on the west by public passage, and the property of Thacker Doongersey Vensey, on the north by the Hamalwady Lane, and on the south by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwar, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Cooshia, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is advertised for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevanaass and dated the 26th August 1865.

The property is in description as follows:—

All that cart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhoo eshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said cart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 119, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madrass-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast-trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

ALSO,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY.

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE,
AND
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

THURSDAY, 21ST MAY.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,
AND THE NEW BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA.

FRIDAY, 22ND MAY.

VALET-DE-SHAM
AND BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 5	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,

SOUNDY AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE WILL BE RESUMED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, for an Up-country COTTON PRESS. Salary Rs. 200. Free Bungalow. Apply to the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, Apollo Street.

TO LET, from 1st June next, a very COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, facing the sea at Khamballa, Breach Candy Road, at present occupied by H. S. CAMPBELL, Esq. For terms apply to

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co.

19th May 1874.

BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CARDING MASTER for the above MILL. Unexceptionable Testimonials will be required. Apply to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA and NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERAJEE, No. 70 and 71 at Khetwaddy.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Steam-ship India, Captain Donoso, arrived in the harbour this morning, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay 19th May 1874.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	...	...	...	...	Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	...	...	...	...	„ 17
„ Diamond	...	...	...	...	„ 21
„ Amontillado	...	...	...	...	„ 28
PORT—Double Diamond	...	...	...	...	„ 22
CATALAN—White	...	...	...	...	„ 15
CLARET—St. Julien	...	...	...	...	„ 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	...	...	...	...	„ 21
CHABLIS—Superior	...	...	...	...	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	...	...	...	...	„ 30
„ Pints	...	...	...	...	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	...	...	...	...	„ 30
„ Pints	...	...	...	...	„ 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	...	...	...	...	„ 19
„ Raynard's	...	...	...	...	„ 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	...	...	...	...	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a thoroughly efficient NURSE for the month of August. Address, enclosing copies of Testimonials, "W.," care *Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE with a EUROPEAN FAMILY in the Fort. W. L., Armenian Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

TO B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, sales 15,000 bales, but without change in prices on the spot. Arrival quotations, however, show a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛ per lb., private messages advising a much less favourable feeling. This morning the market opens dull with a downward tendency in arrivals, probable sales 10,000 bales, the two 'days' receipts at the American ports being 8,000 bales against the same quantity, and the exports to Great Britain 5,000 against 9,000 on the corresponding date last year. The speculative tendency noticeable of late has again died out and there is every appearance of a very slow market, for a time, unless American advices induce a change. There is evidently no strength to be derived from Manchester, and the increasing figures of supply will tend to check speculation. Consols this morning are quoted at 93⅞ and Bar Silver at 58 9/16 per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—We have again had a very quiet day in Sterling exchange, few bills have been offering, and rates are not materially altered, although the tendency, if anything, is rather firmer. We quote for 6 months' sight paper :—Banks 1s. 11 3/16d. to ⅛; Credits 1s. 11 3/8 per rupee. The uncertainty as to the China demand lends some firmness to the market, but otherwise everything favours lower rates. Money gets easier daily, and the quieter accounts from Liverpool must tend to restrict Cotton exports irrespective of the natural falling off incident to the close of the season. In Calcutta exchange there is no alteration. For *Government Paper* the inquiry is very slow, and to sell lower prices would have to be accepted, say, for Fours Rs. 102⅛; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 107.

The SHARE MARKET has shown some irregularity; Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land shares have been in request at slightly higher values, but Press and Spinning shares are in favour of buyers. The following are the principal quotations :—

New Bank of Bombay	775
Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	460
National Bank of India	123xd
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Bombay Press Company	1,075
Ditto New	250
Fort Press Co.	4,600
French Press Company	700
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	780
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,555
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,870
Broach Mills	270
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,405
Manockjee Petit's	1,470
Morarjee Spinning	1,470
Oriental	4,000
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,430

COTTON is dull and lower. Sellers do not press sales to any extent, holding as they generally do very strong views as to the future, but buyers hold off and a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy would be necessary to induce business.

FREIGHTS are decidedly quieter both for sail and steam. Ready steamers are offering at £3-7-6 to £3-8-9, and by the Marians, to arrive, £3-1-3 has been done. For ready iron ships quotations are nominally still at £3-17-6, but for June loading much more favourable terms could be had.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are extremely quiet. Importers do not reduce their quotations, but the demand from up-country is very limited and the off-take proportionately small.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 466 tons, Captain G. J. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE ship SAVERNAC, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Pritchard, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,825 bales cotton, 1,345 cwts. linseed, 250 cwts. horns and 1382 cwts. coir yarn.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa.—Mr. and Mrs. J. De Sa Continho. For different ports.—Thirty three deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 977 tons, captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, etc., etc., calling at Leghorn, Naples, Missina Port Said, Suez and Aden via the Canal, with a cargo of 51 cases vermouth, 2 cases cigars, 116 cases marbles, 35 cases merchandise, 1 case peppermint, 7 cases champagne, 6 cases provisions, 22 cases paper, 52 cases cork, 1 case medicine, 967 cases brandy, 5 cases pearls, 2 cases preserves, 7 cases butter, 302 packages wine, 55 cases liquors, 3 cases toys, 1 case olive oil, 3 cases chinaware, 2 cases corals, 3 cases furniture, 4 horses, 20 cases alabastar and new packages for transhipment for different ports :—She brought the following passengers :—

From Genoa.—Dr. and Mrs. King and child and maid, One European maid, Mr. Biddalph's servant, Vittoo and Mr. Radice.

From Leghorn.—Mr. Barsottell and Mr. Guerriri, and child.

From Naples.—Mr. and Mrs. Barcharel Jose, Mr. Stoly's servant and Mr. Tytler's servant.

From Port-Said.—Mr. Moras, Mrs. Moris, Rosa Tech and sister and 2 children.

From Aden.—Mr. Byramjee, Mr. Grosman and Rosi, R. Michel and Mr. Oswaldi.

From Alexandria and Suez.—Mrs. T. Konder and Captain Martinoli.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.
	Sir J. Lawrence	Baldwin	Coast and Calcutta.

Ship Savernac, Pritchard, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer India, to Genoa &c.

Steamer Punjab, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVALS.	
14	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.
16	Asia (s)	Bombay.
May.	**DEPARTURES.**	
15	Norwood	London.
	Madura (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 80 casks china clay, M. P. S. and W. Co.; 25 cases slates, A. A. Rahman.

Caradoc, s, 100 cases bar soap, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo, s, 100 casks cement, Hassunally Cassumjee; 40 packages paper, S. A. Noordin; 200 boxes candles, A. Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 70 cases hock and 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer &Co.; 15 cases varnish, Heptoola Allibhoy; 20 hogsheds pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 50 drums linseed oil, 3 cases varnish and 3 casks blue and green colour, T. Chandabhoy & Co.; 30 casks pale ale and 20 casks stout, C. Bonnevialle & Co.; 13 cases table salt, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 5 hogsheads porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases brandy, P. Framjee & Co.; 300 bundles hoop iron, Nursee Soondorjee; 4 brass cross wire, Heptoola Allibhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalla, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—19TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 100 bales cotton, A. Kuknler and Co; 193 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

William Lindsay, 259 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Lochness, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Centurian, 110 cwts coir yarn, Luckumsee Velljee; 120 balas cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co; 506 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Khorasan, 3,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Hutton, s, 45 bales wool, Tilloomul Chimondass; 34 bales skins, Mahomedally Surajoodin and Co; 54 bales hides, and skins, F. M. C. Aboobalby and Co.; 54 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Brumese (s), 21 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 175 bales wool, Baichsirdass Manchund; 100 bales cotton, Khoobhall Wurridass & Co., 75 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha, 120 bales cotton, Duldowdase Damoder; 250 bales cotton, D. Motilall; 52 bales cotton, R. Pragjeevundass, 104 bales cotton, C. Narranjee; 70 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 250 bundles nuxvomica, H. B. Guzedher.

South Tyne s, 1,600 bundles gells, Rowchund Manuckchund; 16 bales wool, Sullamal Malladena; 23 bales wool, Pursotam Keswjee, 20 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee, 114 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 14 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co; 25 bales cotton, Vishnoo Ragoonath; 250 bales cotton, Mr. Tribhoondass; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 50 bales cotton, G. Mooljchund.

Paraense s, 1,800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Caradoc s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 5000 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kuckler and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 59 bales hides and 428 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 700 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Galatea, 1,100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 910 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 60 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

Golden Russett, 18 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

To facilitate the audit of Contingent Bills for repair of Ordnance Stores, Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries are directed to submit for audit direct to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, Calcutta, instead of as heretofore to the Inspector General of Ordnance, bills of the following nature supported by complete vouchers :—Nature of Charges :—Repair of fire engines. Petty repairs to shelter trench tools. Repair of small arms of Batteries of Royal Artillery and Volunteer Corps.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the following modification will be made in the provisions laid down in G. G. O. No. 123 of the 7th February 1873 :—Officers of the Royal Engineers of the Imperial Establishment, proceeding home on furlough under the G. G. O. above referred to, will be allowed an advance of passage money, or free passage in a troop ship if prodeeding in the trooping season, the advance to be refunded on receipt of furlough pay. Deducting the passage money abovementioned, the balance of furlough pay will be paid in England on presentation of an order to return to India, conditionally on its refund if the order is not carried out. The provisions of G. G. O. No. 123 of the 7th February 1873 will not apply to Royal Engineer officers who arrived in India before the 1st July 1872.

Supply of extra packing cases, for package of arms of invalide proceeding to join their Regiments. Panelling new saddles of mounted corps. Supply and repair of Targest of Artillerry Batteries, occasnnt oil for Armstrong guns, and bills for other incidental charges.

With the view to obtain an immediate supply of Passed Hospital Apprentices for meeting the wants of the Subordinate Medical Department, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a very special case, to suspend the rule laid down in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 363 of 1870, and to authorize the assembly of special local Committees of Examination composed of not less than three Medical Officers for the purpose of examining all Hospital Apprentices who entered the service on or before the 17th April 1871, as shown in the Official Army List, who may be desirous of qualifying for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary. Committees will therefore assemble on the 28th of May 1874, and the examinations will be conducted as heretofore, according to the rules laid down in Chapter 8 of the Medical Code of 1851. Statements of results in duplicate will be forwarded without delay by Presidents of Examining Committees direct to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, Calcutta, who will report the names of successful candidates to the Adjutant General for publication, as usual, in the Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. To save time unsuccessful candidates may be ordered by local Military authorities to join the Medical College, Calcutta, in time to be present at the opening of the session of 1874-75, on the 15th of June next. The Hospital Apprentices now undergoing instruction in the Medical College are allowed the option of sharing in the privilege conceded in this Order, and those who may desire it will be allowed to appear before the Fort William Committee of Examination. Unpassed candidates of the student apprentice class may be permitted to complete the period of study in the Medical College.

ARRIVALS—May 18.

Beville, Colonel, 1st Beloch Regiment, on furlough, from Kurrachee.

Gallett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran

Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, British Force, on duty, from Teethul.

Ambercombie, Lieutenant, Bengal 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Jullander.

MAY 19.

King, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Establishment, from England.

DEPARTURES—May 18.

Ritchie, Sergeant, Bengal P W Department, on furlough to England.

Beville, Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, on furlough, to England.

MAY 19.

Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Beloch Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Wing, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Maj D. Macdonald, Deputy Asst of Revenue Surveys, 1st Division, Lower Provinces, with the powers of a Deputy Coll in the Districts of Darrang and Goalpara.

Privilege leave for eight weeks is granted to the Hon A G Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 29th July next, or the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W R Benson of the Covenanted Civil Service has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 11 months.

The services of Apothecary John Nith White are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces for appointment to the medical charge of the Colbery at Wereza.

Mr. E Watterfield, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by H M's Secy of State an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The services of Mr. H M Reily, Dist Supt of Police, Mainwaring, at present on special duty in the Garo Hills, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

H E the Govr Gnl in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt A Johnstone, Offg Political Agent, Naga Hills, to be Asst Comr, 3rd Grade, in Assam.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T H Thornton, D C L, Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. C R Lindsay, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon J McDonnell, M D, Offg Civil Surgeon of Kheri, in Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr. G E Brookes, Extra Asst Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Capt N M T Horsford, Jr Secy to the Chief Comr, Oudh, is appointed Supt of Encumbered Estates in the Rai Bareli District, vice Mr S J Naher, resigned.

The services of Mr J McKee, Asst Conserv of Forests, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr C A Hacket, Asst on the Geological Survey of India, is allowed furlough for one year, from 1st July next or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Loshington made over charge to Mr R Taylor of the Office of Comptroller of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency before noon, and of the Office of Acct General, Bombay, afternoon on the 1st May.

Col F A Wright, Offg Resident of the 3rd Class, is posted to Oodeypoor until further orders.

Mr. J White, Offg Supt of the Rajpootana State Railway Police, to take charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent at Jeypoor until further orders

Maj A G Mayne, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be an Addtl Political Asst of the 1st Class, and posted to Tehree.

Capt F H Maitland, Political Asst of the 2nd Class, to be an Addl Political Asst of the 1st Class, and posted to Chirkaree.

The following officiating promotions are made in the Political Department, consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt Cadell and Maj Gra t, the appointment of Capt Maitland to be an Addl Asst of the 1st Class, and the appointment of Capt Abbott to officiate as Settlement Officer at Ulwur :—

With effect from the 1st April 1874.

Maj W Tweedie, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Dr R Brown, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 2 d Class.

Maj W Kincaid, Politic l Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Capt E Temple, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Poli tical Assistant of the 1st Class.

Capt C W Burton, Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Asst of the 2nd Class.

Lieut A G Talbot, Offg Asst to the Agt, Govr Genl, Rajpootana, is brought on the consolidated list as an Offg Political Asstof he 3rd Class.

Lieut D W K Barr, Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Asst of the 1st Class.

Lieut T Hope, A-de-C to H E the Viceroy, to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and posted to Central India.

With effect from the date on which Maj Grant made over charge of the Office of Asst to the Resident in the Persian Gulf to Mr. Edwards.

Capt A W Roberts, Political Asst of the 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agt of the 2nd Class.

Capt G F Blowers, Offg Depy Rhcel Agt and Political Asst, Mauspoor, is brought on the classified list as an Offg Political Asst of the 1st Class.

With effect from the date on which Capt Maitland may be relieved of his duties as 3rd Asst to the Agt to the Govr Genl in Central India.

Lieut E L Durand, Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Asst of the 2nd Class.

Lieut N C Martelli, Offg Asst Cantonment Mag at Morar, to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and posted to Rajpootana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Col P F Gardiner, Comdt of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Comdt, vice Col O E Rothney, C S I, appointed to the Bgde Staff of the Army.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut E B Nixon, Wing Subaltern and Offg Adjt, Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut P J O'Dermny, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern.

The G G O appointing Surgn Maj C T Eves to the Offg Medical charge of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is cancelled at his own request.

The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the date specified (subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Bengal Infantry, 6th May 1874.

Sup Surgn Maj Charles Hatchell, of the Medical Department is brought on the establishment of Surgn Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

Her Majesty has been placed to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgs in Her Majesty's Ind an Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—Surgn Charles Washington Shirley Deakin, M B., and Surgn Henry Kellock M'Kay,—date of arrival at Fort William, 4th May 1874.

Surgn Alexander John Wilcocks, M B,—date of arrival at Fort William, 4th May 1874.

The services of Surgn R Caldecott, of the Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bl S C, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, R A, Offg 3rd Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept,—5th May 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Capt C D Swete, Bl S C 1st wing Subaltern, 29th (Punjab) N I, to officiate in the Comst Dept as a temporary arrangement, until further orders.

The appointment of Lieut Dyce notified in G G O No 145 of the 17th Feby 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

Maj J Birney, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Supg Engr, 7th Circle, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he relieved Maj Perkins

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders, the Chief P W Officer in Oudh shall be Supg Engr.

Col F Alexander, S C, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, is appointed to Oudh as Supg Engr and Secy to Ch Comr in the P W Dept, but to continue to officiate in Central India during the absence of C J Cadell or until fu ther orders.

Capt B Blood, R E, 2nd-in-Command and Supt of Park and Field Train Sappers and Miners has passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

Messrs F E Brahana and H B Mileworth, Asst Engrs, 3rd Grade, Northern, Bengal (State) Railway, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 16th April.

Mr C T Smyth, Asst Supt Tel 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year with effect from the 9th March 1874.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 4th May 1874.

Col L Tripe, (Europe), from 2n in Comd 16th N I, to 2nd in Comd 36th N I.

Col C G H Coote, Offg Comdt 16th N I, from 2nd in Comd 36th N I, to 2nd in Comd 16th N I.

Capt F D Plowden, 2nd Wing Sub 23rd L I, to Offg 1st Wing Sub 23rd L I.

Capt R S Jago, S C, from Depot, Wellington, to Offg 2nd Wing Sub 23rd L I.

Capt G Thomas, from 2nd Wing Sub 4th N I, to 1st Wing Sub 4th N I.

Capt E Austin, from 2nd Wing Sub 30th N I, to Adjt 19th N I

Capt H A T Nepean, Offg Qr Mr 30th N I, to 2nd Wing Sub 30th N I, to continue to discharge the duties of Qr Mr 2nd N I.

Capt W F Wright, S C, from Attached 37th N I, to Offg Qr Mr 37th N I.

The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Exam nation in the Hindustani Language :—

Lieut W J Hume, 107th Regt, and Lieut G Christie, 107th Regt

Sub-Lieut W A Campbell, 78th Regt.

Surgn A H Leaplewell, d d 107th Regt.

Asst Surgn Draper, B C R H A.

Private A Legger, 76th Regt.

Private George King, 79th Regt.

Private J Less, 16th Lancers.

Surgn Dill, Indian Medical Department.

Lieut J A Strachan, 43rd Regt.

Sub-Lieut P T R Carnac, 43rd Regt L I.

Lieut S P C Scott, 48th Regt.

Lieut A Cockburn, R E.

Surgn E H Brown, 80th P V Regt.

Asst Apothecary J Watts, Medical Department.

Passed Hospital Apprentice J Fisher, Medical Department.

Lance Corporal W Hicks, 18th Hussars.

Lance Corporal L Rohrer, 18th Hussars.

Private G H Bennett, 18th Hussars.

Private J Wynne, 80th P V Regt.

Col J G Halliday, (Europe), from Comdt 31st L I, to Comdt 30th N I, to Comdt 17th N I.

Col A Prichard, Offg Comdt 31st L I, from 2nd in Comd 16th N I to Comdt 31st N I, Col J Orr, (Europe), 2nd in Comd 34th L I to 2nd in Comd 16th N I, and Col J G Palmer, from Offg 2nd in Comd 34th L I, to 2nd in Comd 34th L I—With effect from 30th April, vice Col Walker deceased.

Col V J Shortland, 2nd in Comd 19th N I, Offg Comdt 30th N I.

Lieut-Col A H Cooke, Wing Officer 19th N I, Offg 2nd in Comd 19th N I.

Maj J W Orr from General duty, Madras, to Offg Wing officer 19th N I.

Col E F Waterman, Offg Comdt 17th N I, from 2nd in Comd 30th N I, to Comdt 17th N I.

Col G Pringle, Offg Comdt 35th N I, from 2nd in Comd 35th N I to 2nd in Comd 30th N I, to continue to officiate as Comdt 35th N I, and Col J C West, from Offg 2nd in Comd 35th N I, to 2nd in Comd 35th N I—With effect from 10th June, vice Batten, who vacates.

It is notified that intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that the exchange between Col C B Fuller 18 Bgde, and Col A T Cadell, D Bgde R H A, has been sanctioned.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers—Maj (Brev Lieut Col) H N D Prendergast, V C, Comdt Sappers and Miners, from 24th April 1874, or date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

Staff Corps.—Lieut A K Gore, Comdg temporarily Malabar and Canara, 30 days' privilge leave, from the 6th May 1874, or date of departure.

67th Foot.—Lieut T F E Knox, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, per P and O Steamer from Madras—Unfit to do duty with Troops on the voyage.

British Medical Service.—Surgn W Finlay, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, per P and O Steamer from Madras—Unfit to do duty with Troops on the voyage.

1st T Corps.—Cy W Graves, for 30 days, from 2nd May 1874, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

British Medical Service.—Surgn W Finlay, from 23rd April 1874 or date of departure—Madras sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot.—Lieut T F E Knox, from 23rd April 1874, or date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Capt S W B Sherman, 1st Wing Sub 5th N I, on promotion to Gen'l du y K mptee, and Capt C Curtois from 2nd Wing Sub 5th N I—to 1st Wing Sub 5th N I, with effect from 10th June.

Capt F B Boone, 1st Wing Sub 6th N I, on promotion on Genl duty Secunderabad, and Capt C H Oxley from 2nd Wing Sub 6th N I to 1st Wing Sub 6th N I, with effect from 10th June.

Capt C Mackenzie, Adjt 7th N I, on promotion to General duty, Madras, C pt R Stokoe from Qrmr 7th N I, to Adjt 7th N I, and Capt W N Wroughton, from Offg Qrmr 25 h N I, to Qrmr 7th N I —With effect from 24th June.

Capt G Rowlandson, 1st Wing Sub 10th N I, on promotion, to continue as Station Staff Officer, Tunghoo, and Capt F J Rivers from 2nd Wing Sub 10th N I, to 1st Wing Sub 10th N I—With effect from 9th June.

Capt J Cleland Henderson, Offg Qrmr 19th N I, on promotion to General duty, Trichinopoly.

Capt G Murray, 1st Wing Sub 21st N I, on promotion, Genl duty, Bangalore, and Capt G S Keith, from 2nd Wing Sub 21st N I to 1st Wing Sub 21st N I—With effect from 10th June.

Capt R H Preston, Qrmr 33rd N I, on promotion, Genl duty, (Station will be named hereafter), and Capt R E Cox, from 2nd Wing Sub 33rd N I, to Qrmr 33rd N I—With effect from 10th June.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co.....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STACEY—May 18th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. G. B. Stacey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

QUINTON—May 12th, at Lucknow, the wife J. W. Quinton, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

QUIN—May 11th, at Mussoorie, Mary Violet, the beloved child of Captain and Mrs. T. J. Quin, aged 10 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874.

ALTHOUGH we cannot agree with the *Englishman* in suspecting Baron Reuter or his agents of having designedly misrepresented the purport of Lord Derby's statement of the new English Ministry's policy in Central Asia, it is still obvious that the summary at first given of the Foreign Secretary's speech was seriously inaccurate. According to Reuter's original telegram, Lord Derby declined to accept Lord Napier's deduction, from the language used in a despatch of Lord Granville which the present Ministry have accepted as embodying their own views, that England is bound to afford material aid to Ameer Shere Ali against aggression; and he also—so the telegram assured us—declined to say what England would be prepared to do in hypothetical contingencies. Such a statement naturally disappointed all Anglo-Indians who had hoped for better things from the new Ministry; and it drew from us at the time the remark that Lord Derby seemed to be as much afraid as Lord Granville had been of having an intelligible policy in Asia. But it now appears from the amended Reuter's telegram which the manager of the Telegram Agency sent us yesterday that Lord Derby declared the maintenance of the integrity of Afghanistan to be "a most important object of the policy of England," and said that "any interference with the national "independence of Afghanistan would be a grave "matter involving serious danger to the peace "of India, and that if such interference occurred "it was highly probable that England would "interpose." The *Englishman*, however, gives us Lord Derby's own words, which are still more significant of England's determination to uphold the independence of Afghanistan than they would appear to be even from Reuter's second edition. "In our judgment," said the Foreign Secretary, according to this, which we may take to be the official, version of his remarks, "it is a "most important object of English policy to "maintain the integrity and territorial inde-"pendence of Afghanistan. Any interference "with the national independence of Afghanistan "would be regarded by the Government as a "very grave matter requiring the most serious "and careful consideration, and as one "which might involve considerable danger to "the peace of India. I think, if such an in-"terference occurred, *to put the matter mildly*, "it is highly probable this country would inter-"fere." A declaration made in such terms of course commits England irrevocably to the defence of Afganistan against any enemy who may attempt to invade that country; whereas Reuter's first telegram only created the impression that England might treat a Russian invasion of Afganistan as she treated the Russian invasion of Khiva—that is, protest loudly against it in words before it began, and hasten to congratulate the Emperor on its success as soon as it was over. The mistake, we imagine, arose out of the pernicious habit which Reuter's people, along with other reporters, have lately fallen into, of serving up to the public their own glosses on what they hear instead of giving the actual words of the speakers. The public wants to know exactly what a Minister has said in Parliament, not what Tom, Dick, or Harry in the Reporters' Gallery—very often a gentleman of very moderate culture and with no knowledge of the politics of any part of the world beyond the sound of Bow Bells—may choose to fancy is the gist of what has been said. It is a rare art to make a good summary even of a long speech in which the various sections of the arguments are carefully elaborated; but to summarize accurately brief but weighty declarations of policy made by responsible Ministers in either House of Parliament is impossible. These declarations are generally written beforehand, and, at all events, they are always very carefully expressed, not a word being thrown away or used except of set purpose. Reuter can only, therefore, do his duty to the Indian public by giving instructions that henceforth the *ipsissima verba* of Ministerial declarations of policy on important questions shall be telegraphed to this country.

The importance of Lord Derby's declaration, however, only becomes apparent when we compare it with the utterances of the late Ministry on the same subject. The language of English diplomacy is peculiarly formal and unimpassioned. Nothing is more marked, in the history of the great war with France, for instance, than the contrast between the vehement manifestoes of the Great Napoleon and the cold but stately self-restraint of the proclamations in which the English aristocracy rejected his imperious demands with a firmness which proved at last to be more than a match even for his impetuosity. The Foreign Office has preserved the traditions of this unique style of diplomatic correspondence; and there can be no doubt that Lord Granville, in his despatch of Oct. 17, 1872, to which reference has been recently made, meant a good deal more than he said when he politely invited Prince Gortschakoff to recognize the integrity of the dominions of Shere Ali within the limits defined by Her Majesty's Government. It is true that Lord Granville only urged the advisability of such a recognition, because the Russian Government "would thereby assist the "British Government in perpetuating, as far "as it is in human power to do so, the peace "and prosperity of those regions, and in remov-"ing for ever by such means all cause of un-"easiness and jealousy between England and "Russia in regard to their respective policies "in India." But an English *ultimatum* has been couched before now in terms as moderate as these; and Prince Gortschakoff certainly understood the meaning of Lord Granville's despatch to be that the English Government was prepared to let Russia advance up to the line of the Oxus, but would not let her move a step beyond it. Accordingly, after much discussion, the Prince yielded the point in dispute about Badakshan and Wakhan, saying that Russia was "the "more inclined to this act of courtesy, as the "English Government engages to use all her "influence with Shere Ali in order to induce "him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well "as to insist on his giving up all measures of "aggression or further conquest. This in-"fluence," added the Russian Minister, "is "indisputable. It is based not merely on the "material and moral ascendancy of England, "but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is "indebted to her. Such being the case, we see "in this assurance a real guarantee for the main-"tenance of peace." There was nothing very alarming in this attempt of Prince Gortschakoff to hold England responsible for the acts of Shere Ali. A great Power which makes it a cardinal principle of its foreign policy to maintain the independence of a petty State must be prepared to hold itself responsible for preventing the ruler of that State from committing outrages on his neighbours which, if he had nothing but his own strength to rely upon, would lead to his destruction. It would be absurd to expect France or Germany to respect the independence of Belgium if the protecting Powers did not consider themselves bound to prevent King Leopold from sending his troops out on marauding expeditions into the territory of neighbouring States. When, therefore, Lord Granville demanded that the integrity of Afghan territory should be respected by Russia, he as a matter of course made England responsible for the good behaviour of Shere Ali towards the allies and dependents of Russia. But, as soon as Mr. Gladstone understood that this responsibility had been incurred and that Prince Gortschakoff insisted on fastening it upon England, he rose in his place in the House of Commons and declared that England was responsible for nothing that Shere Ali might do or leave undone. This extraordinary and unstatesmanlike speech was of course interpreted by Russia as leaving her free to do what she liked, and the first result of her release from the obligations she had professed her willingness to contract was the annexation of Khiva in spite of the express offer made by Count Schouvaloff to Lord Granville to withdraw the troops as soon as the Khan had been punished. Lord Derby has now re-affirmed in explicit terms the resolution of England to protect Afghanistan; and, though he uses no threats, it will be perfectly well understood at St. Petersburg for the future that the crossing of the Upper Oxus by Russian troops means war with England.

This declaration of policy is, therefore, quite satisfactory as regards Russia. But it is also clear that for some years to come Russia will have enough to do in consolidating her new conquests and strengthening her position in Central Asia; and that she probably will not be tempted to attack Afghanistan during Shere Ali's lifetime. The peace of India is, therefore, secure enough at present so far as Russia is concerned. But Lord Derby's statement of policy unfortunately throws no light on the question of practical politics which is now of the highest moment, namely, as to the course the Government of India will consider itself bound to adopt in case Yakoob Khan of Herat dethrones his father or successfully asserts his own independence and separates the principality of Herat from the Kingdom of Cabul. Herat is no longer the only place of importance to us in Afghanistan, but a Power which regards the integrity of that State as "a most important "object" of her foreign policy cannot surely remain a quiet looker on while Afghanistan is torn to pieces? Yet

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE CZAR AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

A magnificent *dejeuner* was given by the Corporation of the City of London at Guildhall to-day to His Imperial Majesty the Czar. Among the guests present were the Grand Duke Alexis and the Royal Princes and Princesses. His Majesty, in replying to an address from the Lord Mayor, expressed his thanks for the cordial reception that he and his daughter had met with since their arrival in England, and said he hoped that the marks of affection displayed by the English nation would be the means of drawing England and Russia into a closer bond of friendship for their mutual prosperity.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 18TH MAY.

A reservoir has burst at Gochen, Massachusetts, resulting in the loss of 150 lives and an immense destruction of property.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 19TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Ritchmond introduced a Bill abolishing Church patronage in Scotland.

The Scotch Judges and the Irish Bar oppose the transfer of appeals from the House of Lords to the proposed Court of Final Appeal.

THE STROUD ELECTION.

Mr. Dorrington (Conservative) and Mr. Stanton (Liberal) have been elected M. P.s for Stroud.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE IN GUATEMALA.

Guatemala has granted the English Vice-Consul the sum of £10,000 as an indemnity for the late outrage committed upon him.

THE CIVIL WAR OF SPAIN.

General Concha has reached Miranda. The mobilisation of forty battalions of the Spanish reserve has been ordered.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 19TH MAY.

REUTER'S telegram of latest news of the famine states that high prices with some alarm in market's are reported from Julpigoree hitherto considered safe. 50,000 maunds of Government grain are been ordered thither from Purneah. No sudden access of distress elsewhere. Numbers on charitable relief increasing to one quarter of a million. Numbers on relief works not generally increasing. Cholera abating on Maunbhum transport route. Relief reported thence now ahead of distress. Rain much wanted in Behar. Transport of whole grain allotment to destination before rains now quite assured. A plan for river transport for further supplies and for the destination of the famine flotilla has been arranged. Government grain is being largely consumed. Two and a half million persons living on Government grain or wages and relief for committees of charity at middle of May. The consumption of grain to end of April was 50,000 tons less than the estimate.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera 5 11/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94½

Bar Silver..... 58 11/16

The heavy Bombay mails via Southampton of 20th ult. arrived on the 17th instant.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Atlantic, Corinna, and Arabia.

[illegible] for Bombay via Suez Canal—Louisa [illegible] the United States of America at Calcutta [illegible] confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

[illegible]said, observes a mofussil paper, that Sir [illegible]mple has restored to the Director of [illegible]ation in Bengal those powers of which Sir George Campbell deprived that officer.

THE recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Walter Rudston Brown as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, during the temporary absence of Mr. H. F. Brown, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE Peshawur correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that the Koka Kheyl and Kaya Kheyl tribes are again squabbling with each other, and he announces that the Deputy Commissioner has sent Khat Abdul Majid Khan to reconcile the tribes.

UNDER instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the amount of family allotments of mechanics, boilermakers, &c., must be limited to one-half their pay and is never to exceed £12 a month.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Simla that people are complaining of the dulness of that hill station this season. There is a great demand for young men, the proportion of ladies to gentlemen being four to one. There are said to be twenty-seven unmarried young ladies.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to [confer a good-service pension on Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Selby, Royal (Madras) Artillery with effect from the 9th February 1874, in room of Colonel H. D. Abbott, C. B., who has succeeded [illegible] Colonel's allowance.

WE hear that at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday Dr. Blaney brought forward, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded, a proposal for admitting reporters of the press to meetings of the Council. The proposal, however, found little support, and its consideration was ultimately adjourned till the next meeting of the Council.

YESTERDAY the following Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 17th November 1873, and the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd May 1874, was published for general information:—Bombay Act No. VII. of 1873. An Act for consolidating and amending the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Bombay.

THE appeal to the Calcutta public for further support to enable Signor Massa to provide an Opera Company for the ensuing season would seem to have been ineffectual. The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* offers a suggestion that Signor Massa should have two subscription lists—one for Tuesdays and Fridays, as already advertised, and one at lower rates, for the *hoi-polloi*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. By which means the writer thinks the difficulty may be overcome.

THE usual weekly report of the state of the Rinderpest Hospital has just reached us; it extends up to the evening of the 10th instant, at which time there were still 24 animals under treatment. At the close of the previous week there remained 26, and there were but 13 admissions during the week under notice. Of these 6 died and 9 were discharged cured. None of the animals attacked during that week or the one previous belonged to the Municipality, but of those left under treatment 3 were departmental.

The *Delhi Gazette's* Allahabad correspondent informs us that the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces has decided on not going to Roorkee. He will go straight on to Nynee Tal, stopping at Allygurh for a short time. It appears that he does not think much of the distress in the eastern districts of the N. W. P. At Ghazépore he wished to close the relief works, but at the earnest recommendation of the magistrate allowed them to stand, but reduced the rate of payment to—men 4 pice, women 3 pice, children 2 pice, and rations proportionately.

PRIVATE letters from Cabul give us (*Pioneer*) news of a terrible accident at Candahar. Weakened by heavy rains it would seem a large part of the city wall fell in, about the beginning of this month, destroying 100 houses and killing 400 people. These figures are too round to be very accurate, but the story reaches us in a way which leads us to believe it has some foundation in fact. The late falls of snow this year in Cabul are reported as phenomenal in their severity—ruining the prospects of the fruit harvest. Fortunately the prospects of many a harvest have been ruined without serious detriment to the crop.

WE learn from a Surat paper that the husband of Luxmeebaee, on being informed that his wife was about to marry the Gaekwar of Baroda, at once sent telegrams to the Political Secretary to Government and to Colonel Phayre, requesting them to prevent the marriage. He is said to have received a reply from the Political Secretary to Government the same day, advising him to lay a complaint before the District Magistrate of Surat. Last week the man laid a sworn information before Mr. Hope, the District Magistrate, in which he charges H. H. Mulharao and his wife Luxmeebaee, the father of Luxmeebaee, and five others, with various offences. No day has been fixed yet for the hearing of the case.

THE following items of intelligence are gathered from the diary of the Joint-Commissioner of Ladak, dated 3rd instant:—"The past week has brought no fresh news from Yarkhand of the movements of the Mission, nor has anything yet been heard of the advanced party. Mr. Johnson left this on the 30th for Nubra Shera. He goes to superintend the laying out of supplies. He was delayed at the Diqqur pass for one day by a fall of snow. The unusually stormy weather that has prevailed so continuously this year has not left us yet—a good deal of snow having fallen on the higher hills during the past week. It was reported the other day, that there had been no such snow for sixteen years as had fallen this year on and about the Zoji La pass and Dras."

DOUBTS having been expressed on the point, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government and in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1160, dated 11th November 1873, that neither the Indian furlough rules of 1868 nor those of 1854, are, *as respects leave on private affairs*, applicable to British officers serving with their regiments or employed with a five-years' tenure in staff situations. Any leave on this account which may be granted to them by the authority under whom they may be serving, must be taken under the rules of the British service, and therefore, whilst borne on the Indian establishment they will receive the British pay of their rank and that only. This ruling does not apply to officers of Royal Engineers permanently employed in departmental service, or to other British officers who may be permanently employed under the Governments of India. These are eligible for all the advantages of the Indian furlough rules so long as they retain their appointments.

As the kind of gun you ought to shoot with is a very general subject of conversation among sportsmen, some preferring the "death-dealing Hollis of immortal fame" and others the Martini, we give the following letter, which appears in a contemporary, in the hope that it may prove interesting:—

SIR,—The following is a short precis of this year's shooting:—First, tiger, express 450, shot behind shoulder, low in ribs, heart broken up; second, shot in neck, turned over somersel, stone dead; third, solid bullet through haunch and leg, then express in the jaw, dropt senseless; small bullet, weighing only 140 grains, fired into head, killed at once [illegible]; another hit one point of shoulder, [illegible], tiger hit with solid ball in haunch, [illegible] spherical in neck when charging, stopt [illegible] moment, then killed stone dead by express through head; sixth, large bear killed dead, bullet in neck; seventh, tiger hit behind shoulder, high in ribs, dropt dead."

A SECOND suit for damages, on account of libel, has been brought against Mr. Williams, Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow. This time the plaintiff is Ameer Hussan Khan, Rajah of Mehmoodabad, and the damages are laid at a lakh of rupees. This action is based on expressions said to have been used by the defendant, with regard to the plaintiff, in a report submitted by the defendant to the Oudh Government concerning certain forgeries of judicial records, said to have been committed in the Barabunkee district. Messrs. Fordes and Davies, barristers, Messrs. Hollingberry and Jackson, pleaders, and Moonshee Mumtaz Ali, vakeel, have been retained by the Rajah. Mr. Williams applied to the Judicial Commissioner for the transfer of the case to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, to which the first has been already transferred. This application was opposed by Messrs. Forbes and Jackson. But the Judicial Commissioner on the 14th May ordered the transfer, remarking that reasons of public policy made it inexpedient that the case should be tried in Lucknow.

THE fastest steamer in the world is the title claimed by her builders (Messrs. Thornycroft, Church Wharf, Chiswick,) for a boat they have just built to the order of the Government of India, for service in the Orissa canals:—The dimensions of this extraordinary little vessel are—length, 87ft.; beam, 12 ft.; draught of water, 3ft. 9 in. The speed contracted for was twenty statute miles per hour. The hull, the working parts of the engines, and the propeller (Thornycroft's patent) are of Bessemer steel, and the woodwork of teak. The official trial of the boat was made on March 14 under the inspection of Col. Haig, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Bengal Irrigation Works, and the results were—with tide 25·08 miles per hour, against tide, 24·15 miles per hour, giving a mean speed of 24·61 miles per hour. In another official trial it was shown that the boat could keep up a speed of twenty-two miles per hour without losing steam. These speeds are extraordinary enough in themselves, but when it is considered that they are attained by a boat only 87 ft. long they become absolutely wonderful, and far beyond anything ever before accomplished. The value of swift steam launches as torpedo boats is acknowledged, and already various foreign Governments have ordered boats from Messrs. Thornycroft's yard.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RAJCOTE, 15TH MAY.

DARK heavy clouds floated about yesterday afternoon, and a good shower of rain was expected, but strong westerly breezes set in, which drifted away the rain. The weather is excessively hot, the thermometer at times rising to 96° in a bungalow, and the weather-wise predict an early monsoon.

Your "Tatler" lately gave us a specimen or two of the English composition of Young Bombay, which was very amusing. The following extract of a letter received by me some time ago from a young Hindu is at your disposal, and I hope it will afford some amusement to your readers. Original is enclosed:

"I beg most humbly to lay my humble prayers before your steps, that please to accept my and my mother's best respects between your steps, and please to let remain your same kindness which you keep always on us, because you are my Protector Parent, and there is no one my Protector Parent except your Honour into this world. I beg to state that I had been forwarded here with two letters to your address at——but I have not yet received any answer from you, therefore I became very sorry that you have decreased your kindness, and I had mind to send other letters, but I was not been knowing your address, where you are, thereby I was been unable to write, but now some person were came from——, by asking to them, I have known that your camp arrived at——therefore I and my mother became very happy and I have written this letter to get your news, and to hear your good health, by which our mind may be cold having heard your welfare. Please to give my and my mother's best respects to Mrs.—— Hopor, and Please to let me know how many days you will stay at——"

Travelling during the rains is often impeded, when the Badhur river at Jaitpore is flooded. To remedy this, the shareholders of the talooks were persuaded by Captain Wodehouse to launch a boat during last year, and since Colonel Anderson's return, the States of Joonaghur and Gondul and the shareholders of Jaitpore have consented to contribute towards the erection of a masonry bridge across the river, which is likely to cost about a lac of rupees.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—A hack buggy-driver name Soobhan Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with cruelly torturing his horse, and was fined ten rupees.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and Suez, per extra s. s. China, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 23rd instant, at 12 noon.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th May, was 49 feet 2 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 40 feet 6 tenths.

NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS AT SURAT.—Already there are two spinning and weaving mills at Surat, and we see from a mofussil paper that arrangements are being made to start two new mills at that place.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Monday night a Maratha named Ragoo was most brutally assaulted by some Hindoos at the Byculla race-course. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

A MARWAREE IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, sentenced a Marwaree named Nowla Jaitha last week to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of stealing Rs. 338 from a native firm.

A VAGRANT.—John Martin, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A FATHER ASSAULTING HIS CHILD.—A Hindoo clerk named Jayerishna Nurbheram was yesterday charged, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, with assaulting his son named Budreeshunker, aged about ten years. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees. The magistrate ordered the boy to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—A correspondent suggests that placards bearing notices of fares, &c., should be placed at the Colaba Tramway Station as well as at the chief junctions, so as to allow the public in general a fair chance of looking before leaping into the cars. Some misunderstanding seems to have got abroad about the correct fares.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, a goldsmith named Canjee Premjee was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Condia Mowjee on the 23rd April last. The complainant was laid up in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and is still under treatment as an out-door patient. The prisoner was also charged with assaulting on the same day one Daberi Prag. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Prakash* points out at some length the uselessness and even positive mischief resulting from the continuance of the old practice of conducting judicial and criminal proceedings in the Persian language in the State of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. According to the writer, neither the Dewan nor the heads of the judicial department understand this language, neither is it the vernacular of the people in any part of His Highness's dominions.

EDUCATION IN NOWSAREE.—The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks that Nowsaree is the most important town after Baroda in the territories of the Gaekwar, but there is not a single Government school, either Marathi, Guzerathee, or English. After praising the Parsees for making provision for the education of the children of their co-religionists of Nowsaree, the *Mitra* remarks that, properly speaking, there ought to be in this town a Marathee, a Guzeratee, and an English school for the benefit of the Hindoo children; but who is to make this provision? Properly speaking it is the duty of the Baroda Chief to supply this want. His Highness, says the writer, wastes much money in destroying old places and erecting new ones—on vicious pleasures and unmeaning pageants. Has he none to spare for this good work which would benefit thousands of his poor ryots and procure their blessings on him?

BOMBAY STEAM USERS.—For the information of the public we append below copy of a letter received from the Government of India in reply to the memorial against the "Boiler Inspection Bill":—

To JAMES ASPIN, Esq,
Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Steam Users Defence Committee.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has requested this Government to inform the merchants and others who submitted a memorial* to him against the Boiler Inspection Bill, that after full consideration of their representations His Excellency can see no sufficient grounds for withholding his assent from a measure which was fully discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council, and the propriety of which depends mainly upon purely local considerations.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

*Forwarded to this Government for transmission to the Government of India, with your letter dated 22nd November 1873.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of considering and, if approved of, passing certain resolutions. Mr. W. G. Hall was in the chair. Besides the Chairman and Mr. Maxwell there were four or five shareholders present. The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and briefly stated the circumstances under which the directors considered it advisable to obtain the authority of the shareholders for the purposes mentioned in the resolutions which were to be brought forward. It was not intended to act upon the second resolution, if passed; and the directors would take further time to consider before carrying it into effect.

It was proposed by Mr. Tribhowandas Nuthoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Muncharsha Dhunjeesha, and carried unanimously, That the directors be authorised to purchase at such prices as they may think fit two new presses for the Company's factories.

It was next proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and carried unanimously, That the directors be authorised to remove from Berar and fit up in Gujerat such of the Company's gins and other machinery as they may think proper.

The Chairman stated that during the present season the Company had done very large business. About 148,000 bales had been pressed, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,95,000, or Rs. 1,37,000 in excess of the receipts during last year.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, one Junardhun Wittoba appeared before Mr. Patrick Ryan and laid the following information:—"I am a chief constable G.I.P. Railway Police, and do duty at Callian station. One Balkrishna Narayen Despandy, inhabitant of Dhoolia, and in the employ of Ameen Sircar, Indore, was a passenger in the G.I.P. Railway train, which arrived at Callian from Khundwa on the 20th April last. He applied for two parcels, which he said he had booked at Khundwa by the same train by which he had travelled. One of the two parcels tendered to him he refused to take delivery of, saying that it did not belong to him and was not booked by him at Khundwa. On opening the bag which he had refused to take charge of I found from papers contained therein that the parcel belonged to one Nagoo Baloo, store lascar in the Ordnance Department, who was also a passenger by the same train from Khundwa to Bombay. On the 12th inst. I came to Bombay for the purpose of making enquiry regarding the said Nagoo Baloo, and learnt that he was living at Camateepoora. I accordingly went to his house and found his wife Zota Yelloo there. She informed me that her husband had left Bombay for Kurrachee three days after his arrival from Khundwa. She then produced some of the property, saying that her husband had received it at the Boree Bunder Station of the railway instead of his own. Amongst this property I found a brass vessel bearing the name Govind Balkrishna, and other articles used for the purpose of Brahmin worship, which the said Balkrishna Narayen Despand, had previously described to me at Callian. She also pointed out at Sholeshwur, a person named Rughoomund Mohunlal, to whom she had given by direction of her husband other articles of property described to me by Balkrishna. She also told me that her husband has taken some of the things with him to Kurrachee, which he had found in the parcel, not his own. I reported the matter to my police inspector, Mr. Smith, who telegraphed to Kurrachee, and in reply was informed by the Police Superintendent that some of the articles had been found in the possession of Nagoo Balloo. I charge Nagoo with criminal misappropriation of property under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "EASTERN STAR."

THE installation meeting at this Lodge, which was held annually in the month of February, had in consequence of the Mahomedan riots to be postponed for about two months this year, the Parsee Freemasons, who compose it, being afraid during that period of excitement to meet in the Freemasons' Hall in the rear of the Jamsetjee Hospital. "Eastern Star" is the oldest Parsee Lodge under the English constitution, and it is gratifying to notice that, having passed through several vicissitudes, it still flourishes. The annual celebration, which took place on Monday last in the presence of a numerous and influential gathering of craftsmen, independently of the pleasurable emotions which mark such occasions, was rendered the more agreeable by the evidence of the continuing usefulness and vitality of the lodge. Wor. Bro. F. K. Patuck, the retiring Master, rendered a very satisfactory account of the present state of the Lodge and the handsome balance which now stands to its credit. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Wor. Bro. Patuck, and Bro. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, the Worshipful Master Elect, was duly installed in King Solomon's chair in the presence of a board of installed Masters. He then named his officers for the next year and appropriately invested the following brethren with the jewels of their respective offices:—Bro. Nusserwanjee Coyajee, Senior Warden; Bro. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Junior Warden; Bro. Dinshaw N. Saklatwalla, Treasurer; Brother Pheroshaw M. Jejeebhoy, Secretary; Brother Dhunjeeshaw M. Kapadya, Senior Deacon; Bro. Fazulla Cassumbhoy, Junior Deacon; Bro. Rustomjee F. Kharas, Inner Guard; and Bro. Cowasjee S. Patel, Tyler. The interest of the proceedings was greatly enhanced by the presence of a distinguished Mason hailing from British Burmah—Wor. Bro. Simner, Provincial Grand Junior Warden and a Past Master of several Lodges. The brethren adjourned from the Lodge room to the banquet table, at which the usual loyal and Constitutional toasts were drunk.

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 1st TO 14TH MAY 1874.

IN the early part of the fortnight rain fell over almost the whole of Bengal and a great portion of Behar. During the latter portion of the fortnight the weather has been intensely hot; rain has fallen in some districts; strong winds have prevailed. In the western districts the fall of rain has been general; the amount varying from a maximum of 2·10 in Burdwan to ·12 in Bankoora. Rain, varying in amount from 3½ to half an inch, has also fallen in all the central districts. There have been hailstorms in Moorshedabad, Maldha and Pubna. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions there have been frequent thunder-storms. In the districts of Behar, south of the Ganges, no rain has fallen; it is much required. In Tirhoot 1·07 inches of rain are reported to have fallen, but the fall was not general, being confined to limited tracts of country. The want of water continues to be severely felt, and more rain is urgently required. In the Bhaugulpore division rain fell everywhere during the first week of the fortnight. In Orissa rain fell in the Balasore and Cuttack districts, but none in Pooree, where it is much required. In the Chota Nagpore division there has been a general fall of rain. Complaints of the scantiness of the water-supply are, however, still made in Manbhoom.

The usual returns form enclosure No. 1.

2. All accounts agree in ascribing the most beneficial effects to the recent rains, though more rain is much required. In Tirhoot rice is being sown on the lowlands, and in Sarun and Champarun indigo is being resown. The prospects of this latter crop are, however, not favourable. The rain fell too late to do much good to the lesser millet, which in North Behar is the only food-crop now in the ground. In the central districts the early rice sowings have been generally completed, and, if more rain falls, promise to germinate well. A large breadth of land than usual is under this crop. The Collector of Dinagepore remarks that if the weather continues favourable, and a full crop of this early rice is reaped, all fear of famine in that district will practically be at an end. The harvesting of the boro rice has commenced, the outturn being generally quite up to the average.

3. The reports as to the sufficiency of seed-grain are generally reassuring, though in Manbhoom it is reported that the seed-paddy has been to some extent consumed for food by the cultivators. The Lieutenant-Governor has given the subject of the supply of seed-grain much consideration, and his conclusions are embodied in a minute which forms Appendix D.

4. In the western districts there has been little change in the price of common rice; there has been a slight fall in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howra, and a slight rise in Bankoora and Beerbhoom. As regards the central districts, the price of common rice has remained stationery in Calcutta, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling. In Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rungpore and Bogra prices have fallen; in Dinagpore, Maldah and Julpigoree they have risen, and in the 24-Purgunnahs the rise has been considerable, viz., from 13 seers 5 chittacks to 12 seers the rupee. In the eastern districts there has been a considerable rise of price in the great rice-producing districts of Fureedpore, Dacca, and Backergunge; in the latter district the price has risen from 16 to 14½ seers the rupee. Elsewhere prices have either remained unchanged or are somewhat easier. In the Patna division there has been a slight fall in the Patna and Chumparun districts, but the general tendency is upwards. In the Bhagulpore division prices are easier in Purneah, but there has been a rise of more than 2 seers the rupee (*i.e.*, from 12 6-16 to 10 5-16) in Monghyr. In the Chota Nagpore division, there has been a marked rise in Singbhoom (from 20 to 16 seers the rupee.) In Manbhoom prices have fallen one seer the rupee. In Lohardugga they are stationary; in Hazareebagh they have risen slightly. There has been no material change in the price of maize or Indian-corn during the past fortnight; but the prices of the various sorts of millet have generally risen in Behar, and fallen in the Bhagulpore division. There has been no material change in the prices of wheat, barley and gram, but a slight upward tendency is perceptible.

5. There are as yet no indications of any general deficiency in the food supplies of the country. The abundant markets of the Punjab continue to meet the large demands which are made upon them. On the other hand the diminution of the Government indents upon the carrying power of the East Indian Railway upwards from Calcutta has set free an amount of rolling-stock of which traders have availed themselves to a considerable extent to send supplies of food to the famine districts. The eastern districts are also still exporting grain by river, but prices have risen at Backergunge which would seem to point to a diminution in the available supplies in that important mart, or, it may be that the rise is owing to the prospects of the future crop, which are reported to be unfavourable. A special report on this subject has been called for. On the other hand, many indications point to the rapid diminution, which in some cases amounts to almost absolute exhaustion, of local stocks in those parts of the severely-stricken famine districts which are remote from the great lines of communication. These districts are now largely dependent upon importations from without, and in some limited tracts stores, save such as are provided by Government, are at a very low ebb.

As might have been expected, this exhaustion of stocks is most marked in the three sub-divisions of Tirhoot (Durbhunga, Madhoobunee and Seetamurhee) which have throughout given greater cause for anxiety than any other parts of the country. In the earlier stage of the famine, although people flocked largely to the Government works, there was little or no demand for Government grain. The whole population was, at that time, living principally on Indian-corn and murwa. Matters have now greatly changed, and there is a great demand for Government grain everywhere throughout these sub-divisions. That stores, however, still exist in some of the bazaars in Eastern Tirhoot may with certainty be inferred from the fact that the villagers prefer advances of money to grain, although when money is refused they gladly accept grain in lieu of it. In respect to the remaining portion of the Tirhoot district, it is reported that the bazaars in the Tajpore sub-division are sufficiently supplied with grain, but in the Sudder (Mozufferpore) sub-division rice has become very scarce, and in the north-eastern circles it is hardly procurable. Barley, maize and gram are procurable at high prices, but in insufficient quantities to meet the largely increased demands now made upon them.

Private trade has been very active in the Sarun district. During the past fortnight, 68,656 maunds of grain were imported into the Sudder, and 43,400 maunds into the Sewan sub-division. The bazaars are for the moment sufficiently supplied everywhere. The Collector, however, sees reason to fear that the local stocks are nearly exhausted, and has applied for a further allotment of Government grain; but it has not been thought necessary at present to accede to his request. This district lies in the direct way of private trade from the north-west, which, when the rivers open, will probably develop rapidly. Importations are being made into Chumparun from the North-Western Provinces via Patna; but from the fact that it has been found necessary to open the Government stores very generally throughout parts of the district, it is clear that the amounts held by dealers are in some parts insignificant and insufficient to provide for the wants of the people. In all the districts of South Behar the bazaars are well supplied with food, and the minor grains are obtainable at prices which are not very exceptionally high.

In Dinagepore private stocks of rice appear to be at a low ebb; and at Patiram, where the sales of Government grain had been discontinued, it has now been found necessary to recommence them. At the same time rice is generally still procurable in the bazaars, though frequently at a dearer rate than at the Government stores. In Rungpore, where very considerable quantities of Government grain have been sold, private trade is now bringing in large quantities. These importations are tending to make prices lower, and to relieve the demands on Government. In the remaining portion of the distressed tracts of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan, grain is everywhere procurable, though at high rates.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the people willingly accept the Burmah rice, although from the fact that in Dinagepore country rice is reported as holding its own at 8 seers the rupee, in the presence of Government sales at 12 seers, it may be inferred that they would rather have the ordinary Bengal rice.

7. The amount of private grain carried into Behar by railway stands thus, for the fortnight ending 2nd May:—

	Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab.....	14,488
„ Calcutta and Lower Bengal	20,660
Total....	35,148

The figures last fortnight were 11,781 tons from the North-West downwards and 18,237 tons from Bengal upwards. There has thus been a considerable advance of private trade during the fortnight under review.

The question of the extent to which private trade has been interfered with by the Government operations will be found discussed in a paper by the Lieutenant-Governor, embodied further on in this narrative.

8. The usual note on the movement of food-grains, and their export and import, will be found at Appendix A. The sum of the exports of food-grain to places beyond Bengal, from 1st October to 30th April, according to the latest returns received, was 205,130 tons.

9. The condition of the people is so far satisfactory that they are generally no worse off at the close of the past fortnight than they were at the commencement of it. When it is considered that the present season of the year is one in which there is scarcely any employment available for the agricultural labourer, that judging from the experience of past times, the pressure of famine should be now acutely felt, this feature in the reports is decidedly re-assuring. The numbers in receipt of relief, in some shape or other, from Government have increased almost everywhere; but not in numbers greater than, or even so great as was anticipated. The relief measures have proved adequate, and have obviated mortality from starvation. On the other hand, the truth of the remark made in the last Special Narrative that "there is no severe famine, simply because relief has prevented over famine," is confirmed. From the Mozufferpore sub-division of the Tirhoot district the relief superintendent remarks that he has "no doubt that distress would have been very severe if the people had not been provided with work." The Collector of Sarun says that a zemindar who accompanied him on a tour through the most distressed part of his district, informed him that "thousands of the people would have died ere this had it not been for the relief works." From Chumparun it is reported that the people "are more anxious, and one and all declare that had it not been for the extraordinary exertions and forethought of the Government, thousands must have already perished." In the worst part of the Rungpore district (namely, the country west of the Karutaya) "many hundreds of lives must have been lost but for the relief works." In the Bukhtiarpore circle of the Monghyr district it is reported "that there is little or no grain in the bazaars, and but for the Government grain there would be actual famine there." These reports and other remarks of a similar nature, which will be found in many of the district reports coming from different parts of the country, are sufficiently conclusive as to the magnitude of the danger which has happily up to the present time been almost wholly averted.

10. In the Mudhobannee, Durbhunga, and Seetamurhee sub-divisions of the Tirhoot districts, in which distress was both more severe and earlier to appear than elsewhere, it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of some difference of opinion as to whether the people do or do not present "their normal appearance," all are agreed that there has been a "marked improvement" in their apparent condition recently. The testimony of the medical officer, who is specially employed on famine duties in these sub-divisions, is as follows:—"By actual numeration, with a note-book in my hand, I have observed the following percentages as representing the condition of the people on the works:—

Normal condition	49
Under-fed.....	27
Emaciated.....	12
Aged	10
Actually debilitated through previous want of sufficient food	2

REMARKS—This is the amalgamated result of many observations; the figures vary much with locality, and the emaciated range from 2 to 25 per cent.

I have occasionally inspected the same villages at short intervals, and I can safely assert that I have noticed a decided improvement on every such re-inspection; in not a single instance have I observed deterioration." In the Tajpore sub-division there has been no material change in the condition of the people, but the higher castes just above the labourers are beginning to feel distress more acutely. In the Mozufferpore sub-division the state of things is worse than was anticipated, owing to the failure of the rubbee crops being greater than was expected by the most experienced planters and natives. In most of the circles of this sub-division the remedial measures which have been adopted have proved sufficient to check the distress which, without such measures, would unquestionably have been great; but on visiting Kutrab Mr. Worsley reports that his tent was surrounded by a crowd of starving and emaciated persons. The measures adopted by the relief superintendent were here inadequate; he has been removed from his post, and a complete system of village relief is now in force, happily before any deaths had occurred or serious evil ensued. The numerous applications for advances made by ryots in this circle testifies to the reality of the distress amongst the middle classes.

11. In Sarun the condition of the people is generally good, but the returns of numbers on the relief works show that distress is increasing. In the Basuntpore thana high-caste people have come on the works in large numbers, and the distressed appearance of the people attracted the special notice of the Collector on a recent tour. But on the whole distress is by no means alarming in this district. In Appendix E will be found a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the present state and prospects of the Sarun district.

12. In the Ramnuggur sub-division, in which the scarcity has been more marked than in other parts of the Chumparun district, the conditon of the people generally has undergone no material change in the past fortnight, but Mr. Howe notes a marked amelioration in the present condition of the labourers on relief works compared to what it was early in January. "It is now quite exceptional," he says, "to meet a person with that painful famine-stricken appearance which then was everywhere but too common." The condition of the cultivating classes who do not come to the relief works is not however satisfactory, and advances to these classes, which have already been considerable, will have to be largely increased before the rains set in. The condition of the people at Sohurrya, which lies at the north-west and therefore most remote corner of the Chumparun district, has given cause for anxiety, and on personal inspection Mr. Howe found matters in a more dangerous state than he had expected. The sale of Government grain was at once commenced, the number of relief works increased, inquiries from village to village were instituted, and everything is now progressing favourably. This tract will, however, require careful watching, and Mr. Howe rightly proposes to visit it again shortly. From the remainder of the Chumparun district there is nothing very special to report. All who require and are able to work find employment; those who are fit objects for charitable relief are relieved. In the Motiharee-*cum*-Adapore sub-division, Mr. Oldham is able to report that after careful inquiry he has found no distress amongst high-caste people. Three Brahmin women were on the works—"a girl of about 14, and her two little sisters of 8 and 9. She was unmarried; her parents who are alive, being too poor for years back to afford the expense. She came from a village close by." It is satisfactory to note that even in the Ramnuggur subdivision, where the distress is worst, the numbers on the works and in receipt of charitable relief are well within the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate.

13. From South Behar the reports are satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that no great anxiety need be felt about any save small exceptional tracts in these districts.

14. The reports from the Bhaugulpore division and district are generally satisfactory, as showing that the condition of the people has in most parts not deteriorated, and in those parts where more severe distress has arisen during the past fortnight the Government measures have been sufficient to relieve it.

15. From Purneah the Collector reports that "the numerous works opened all over the country have undoubtedly kept the people from want. Elderly and sickly people who have come upon our hands at relief centres have died; but this would have occurred every year had hospitals and poor-houses been open. Against the few deaths reported must be set the large number of persons who come to us sick and weakly, and leave us well and strong. The deaths are—five in Bahadoorgunge, all from diarrhœa, brought on from fever; one at Dangra, from the same cause; two in the Sudder sub-division, due to natural causes. All these cases were inquired into, and it was ascertained that the persons had received relief, and had not died from actual want."

16. In the portion of the Monghyr district south of the Ganges, those ryots who were fortunate enough to secure a good rubbee harvest are storing grain for themselves more than in ordinary years in anticipation of a recurrence of the draught of last autumn. Their anticipations, however, appear mainly to be based on superstitious fear, engendered by the coincidence of three visible eclipses occurring during the current year. Severe distress appears to be confined to the Bukhtiarpore circle; but "even there, thanks to the relief afforded, distress is confined to those who are physically incapable of work. It is wonderful how soon the condition of the people improves under Government relief, and at each centre I visited (writes the Magistrate) several persons who have become almost stout, are reported as having arrived at the relief depôt mere skeletons."

17. The condition of the people in the Southal Pergunnahs, in so far as can be judged from the reports of the responsible officer, continues satisfactory. In those portions of the district which he had visited, he says that "there is not the slightest doubt that the people are still in a fair condition."

18. In Dinagepore it is clear that the pressure of scarcity is gradually being felt higher and higher up in the ranks of the agricultural, and still more of the manufacturing classes of the district. In spite of the ample measures of relief which have been adopted by Government, it is reported that "persons who have hitherto struggled to maintain themselves beyond the line at which charity begins, are gradually falling into the ranks of pauperism." In the Rungpore district the large influx of supplies, both from Julpigoree in the north and Serajgunge in the south, has lowered prices and afforded some relief; the operations of private trade have further been facilitated by the rising of the water in the Teesta. In spite, however, of the activity of trade, distress has increased rapidly in thanas Peergunge and Molong. In the former locality the

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE "GAME OF SPECULATION."

(Daily Telegraph.)

When the literary history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, it is not unlikely that the diverting comedy of the "Game of Speculation," the amazing popularity of which in this country has been mainly ascribed to the highly finished rendering by Mr. Charles Mathews of the character of Mr. Affable Hawk, will be regarded by profound critics not only as a very entertaining drama, but as one of those "psychological curiosities" on which Coleridge was so fond of dwelling. *Prima facie* there is little to distinguish the "Game of Speculation," either structurally or dialectically, from such equally well-established favourites as "Money," or "Still Waters Run Deep." The plot is real; the characters are cleverly drawn; the dialogue is always smooth, and often witty; and, but for our knowledge of the authorship of the work, a careless student might imagine it to be a somewhat flimsy production, "written up" to meet the requirements of the vivacious genius of Mr. Mathews and fortified by him with a hundred details of subtle stage-management. But the critics of the future may take a very different view of the comedy which so delighted the *habitues* of the Lyceum Theatre twenty years since. They will recount how the "Game of Speculation" was an adaptation to the English stage of a famous French drama entitled "Mercadet," but an adaptation so polished, so adroit, so full of natural ease and dexterity in transposition, that educated Frenchmen have more than once been found to declare that the English version is in many respects preferable to the French original. The piece must not, however, be looked at simply as the work of a skilful playwright. It is "psychologically curious" in the true Coleridgian sense, as being an exposition by one philosopher of the views and problems of another. It is after a manner, a Herbert Spencer introducing M. Fourier to a theatrical audience; for "Mercadet" was written by Honore de Balzac, the only philosophic novelist that France has ever produced; and "Slingeby Lawrence," the writer of the "Game of Speculation," was but a pseudonym of an accomplished and erudite British man of letters and science, the author of "The History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte"—Mr George Henry Lewes.

It is additionally remarkable that, while the English version of "Mercadet" sprang at once into favour, from which it has never exhibited any symptoms of decline, there should be still two dramas from the pen of Balzac, both replete with intellectual and with dramatic power, both striking and caustic in dialogue, and both full of strong "situations," which seem hitherto to have defied the ingenuity of the British adapter to make them acceptable to an audience on this side the Channel. These dramas are first, "Les Ressources de Quinola"—a strange history of the adventures of a Spanish speculator in the Middle Ages who solves the problem of steam navigation, and gets little better treatment for his pains than Salomon de Caux got in France for developing Hero of Alexandria's idea of a steam engine; and, next, the purely domestic, but appallingly fatalistic, drama of "La Maratre"—"The Stepmother"—which has been recently produced at the French Plays. It is barely possible that some [illegible] of this terrible play may have been noted [illegible] more minor [illegible], shortly after 1848, the [illegible] from the original which piece was brought [illegible] Theatre Historique in Paris; but, assuredly, "another" of Honore de Balzac has never been [illegible] any prominent manner on the English boards. [illegible] to tell, although the French drama was [illegible] with the seal of critical approval, and [illegible] a literary production it is eagerly read and intensely appreciated by all admirers of Balzac's works. "La Maratre" has been but rarely acted on the French stage. No feeling of squeamishness on the part of our neighbours can have led to this virtual ostracism of an undeniably fine play. Repulsive as is its story, the sternest moralists, either English or French, must admit that it is infinitely a more moral play, than "La Femme de Claude" or "La Princesse Georges." Horrible as the tale of jealousy, of poisoning, of remorse, and of despair, told in "The Stepmother" may be, the incidents and the action are not more revolting than those narrated and performed in the "Lucrece Borgis," of Victor Hugo, or in the lugubrious "Dame de St. Tropez." We should be trenching on the province of dramatic criticism were we to describe the fable of "La Maratre" in detail. Suffice it to say that the interest of the drama hinges on the unholy rivalry between a young girl and her stepmother for the possession of the affections of a young man of whom the step-mother has been, prior to her marriage, the paramour. The superstructure of intrigue, hatred, letter-stealing, poison-taking, madness, remorse, and despair, susceptible of being erected on such a basis, is easily to be understood; and to ordinary French play-goers the gloomy edifice of "La Maratre" would present nothing whatever abnormal. Compromising letters are bandied about, high-minded old Generals are basely deceived bureaux are broken open, documents are abstracted therefrom, packets of arsenic are produced, teaspoonfuls of laudanum are put into teacups in the scenes of five hundred French popular dramas. They are the customary pabulum of the French theatre; and any French lady who protested against the introduction of such dramatic accessories would be laughed at as a *begueule*. There happens to be, however, nothing in "La Maratre" which could be held overtly offensive, even by the most rigid prudes; nor are any of the incidents or the suggestions more indecorous than those which abound in "Le Supplice d'une Femme." What, then, it may be asked, is the reason why French managers have shown themselves so chary in producing "La Maratre"? French play-goers, as a rule, like their improprieties served up with *sauce piquante*. They do not object to the Seventh Commandment being broken into very minute fragments indeed; but adultery on the Parisian stage must rarely be dull. Nevertheless, from time to time they will tolerate, and even eagerly patronise, a thoroughly gloomy play—not a mere farrago of melodramatic horrors, but a drama of drawing-room dismalism, a tragedy of middle-class life, unrelieved by any rays of sunshine in the shape of fascinating *cocottes*, pert *soubrettes* cynical journalists, and Bohemian painters. Such a lugubrious play is "La Maratre," and yet it failed to become popular. The scene is laid in a French country-house; and the action of the play is as dreary and uninviting as French country-houses themselves—which is saying a great deal. Mr. Millais's "Chill October," to put a more forcible illustration, was a magnificent landscape; but to look long on that grey sky and those mournful alder-bushes gave the spectator somewhat of an uncomfortably shuddering sensation. Such is the æsthetic effect produced by "La Maratre." It chills the audience to the marrow in their bones. From the rising until the falling of the curtain the entire performance is of a weird and "uncanny" character; and even play-goers, who love to sup full of horrors are glad when the appalling "Maratre" and her scarcely less awe-striking step-daughter have disappeared from the scene. Actual bloodshed, even, would be preferable to Balzac's icy tragedy, for blood at least is warm.

With what success "La Maratre" may have met at the Princess's Theatre, it is not for us here to determine; nor need we be very anxious to inquire whether some enterprising English dramatist may not be speedily tempted to put Balzac's extraordinary production into an English dress. Merely assuming, for the sake of argument, that such a project as the last-named were seriously thought of, it is just within the range of probability that one feature in Balzac's piece, which has made it, with all its genius, decidedly distasteful to a French audience, would fail to be unpleasant to English spectators. The author of "La Maratre" has had the great daring to give to Pauline, the step-daughter, an unmarried young lady, the very strongest possible individuality and distinctive form of character. Pauline is a young woman who thinks and acts for herself as directly and discriminately as Miss Beatrix Esmond does; and, indeed, between the heroines of Balzac and Thackeray there is a dim but unmistakable affinity. In portraying a young girl in the upper rank of life, with the passions of human nature and with the idiosyncrasies of her sex, the dramatist has broken with the most immemorial and the most despotic traditions of the French stage. The mother or the stepmother of the French *ingenue* may furiously rage, fascinate, betray, and avenge her wrongs; but the *ingenue* herself must be a meek, mild, pensive, colourless young person, "avec des yeux revoure," who must not begin to walk and talk and play the devil until after she is married. If a modern French dramatist is ambitious to give some marked features of character to a young unmarried woman, he must make her either a foreigner or a grisette, an actress or a *cocotte*. He dares not, for the life of him, depict her as a young lady belonging to the aristocracy or to the ranks of the higher *bourgeoisie*. Were he to do so, the innovation would be looked upon as an act of *lese-majeste*, as an infringement perchance of the "droits sacres de la famille;" and the official censor would probably have something very significant to say in reprehension of a drama in which an attempt was made to unbar the portal of the gynecœum, and to lift the veil of almost cloistered privacy in which unmarried young ladies in France are enshrouded. The genius of Balzac laughed to scorn the restraints of a tradition which, after all—the adulterine dramas being remembered—offers but a very feeble protection indeed to the interests of real morality. He took his drama, as Moliére took his property, where he found it, but he was bolder than the great comic writer, for all the unmarried heroines of Moliére—his "Ridicules," of course, excepted—are the palest and most characterless of *ingenues*; and if they encourage a sweetheart without the knowledge of their parents, the *liason* is of the most simpering and milk-and-water description. Papa and mamma always give their consent, in the end, to the legitimate union of the young couple. Balzac went deeper, sternly, persistently, and mercilessly. He did not invent, as Hugo has done, monstrosities of human passion and wickedness. He took the follies, the crimes, the virtues, and the vices he saw around him, and he wove them into the fabric of his human comedy, utterly indifferent as to whether duchesses or drabs, serving girls or young ladies "moving in the first circles," were actuated by the passions he had made it his duty to depict and to analyse. Equal independence has been shown by the older English dramatists—the same dramatists who have been denounced as "barbarians" by the French classical critics. It is a matter for speculation whether a modern English audience would tolerate even the most cautiously and judiciously executed version of a French drama as ghastly as our "Duchess of Malfi," as dismal as our "Maid's Tragedy," as inexorably fatalistic as Marlowe's "Faustus," and which, in its intrinsic horror, is but very slightly removed from the dreadfulness of Shelley's "Cenci."

FIFTY THOUSAND MILES OF TRAVEL.*

If the literary shortcomings of Theresa the Pilgrim were ever so much more numerous than they are, her readers ought to pardon them, in consideration of the extraordinary spirit which pervades her book, and the rare courage which carried its writer through so many adventures to the uttermost ends of the earth. In point of style, more refinement and less confusion are to be desired. Grammatical accuracy is not among the attractions of this very interesting record of travel, in which one has occasionally to try back for a nominative case to the middle of the preceding page, and relative and demonstrative pronouns are employed with a superb disregard to their antecedents. But no one could be so cold-blooded as to count up these defects against a lady who has interviewed, and evidently captivated, the remotest sovereigns, explored unheard-of places, and dwelt peacefully in huts mounted on poles in the villages of the most ferocious savages in the world—always excepting Dr. Schweinfurth's friends, the Monbuttoo. She has not travelled as any other lady travels, and she does not write like any other writer, male or female, but as Harry Lorrequer might have written, supposing he had done fifty thousand miles of outlandish journeyings with "go" of the same quality as that which carried him through his Irish exploits. She goes into no preliminary details; avoids the statistics of travel in which books of this kind commonly abound; does not explain how she had herself conveyed from "here" to "there;" is vague and circumstantial, generalising and egotistical. She blunders egregiously in her French quotations and interpolations,—indeed, they are usually erroneous in idiom, and frequently misspelt—she is now oddly grave and sententious, again genuinely humorous; as deficient in sensitiveness as any one could wish a woman to be who was exposed to so much that is calculated to offend sensitiveness; but always original, amusing, surprising. Though Theresa the Pilgrim assures her readers with much fervour that to tell her adventures is dangerous in the way to make her resolve upon carrying it out, and to assert that a certain place is unattainable is to induce her immediately to start for it, there is much less braggadocio in the book than this perverse preliminary boasting leads us to expect; and her narratives is interesting, that we regret the excrescences of bad taste which are irritating, and divert attention from the real merit and the smuggling liveliness of the book.

If there is a topic and a locality which may be said to be "played out," Mormonism is that topic and Salt Lake City is that locality, and yet we read the sketch of both, touched off in the light, bright style of the writer, with quite a fresh interest, as if it were all as novel as she makes it amusing. From Utah we are carried, without any tiresome particulars of transport, to the Valley of the Yo-Semite, shown the sublimity of the Falls, and introduced to a very funny group of tourists. Then we are popped off to the Sandwich Islands (with no more notion of the how and the when than in conveyed by a vague, incidental mention of San Francisco and a Dutch steamer), and have a charming account of their beauties, animate, and inanimate, compressed into twenty pages. The King, tersely described as "six feet two, and weighing three hundered pounds," offered the pilgrim a thousand acres of land in the most picturesque part of Hawaii if she would settle there, and in other places she received similar offers. From a royal repast with the bachelor King (since dead) the transition to a typhoon in Hong-Kong harbour is severely sudden, and the description of the elemental war, during which the writer—who was the only woman on board—was forgotten for nine hours in the cabin of a Dutch bark, with battened-down hatches, is admirable, though it includes a mis-quotation of one of the most hackneyed lines in English poetry.

Then we have some chapters on China, as unlike any other travellers' tales of the Flowery Land as China is unlike any other country in the world. They treat of being there as a matter of course, and without any superfluities give us the oddest little bits of description. Here is one of them; the thing described is not new to us, we all have a general notion of the Chinese houses, but the way of putting it is novel:—

"The Chinese habitation is all outside and nothing closed in. No windows to shut; no doors to open; no hearth round which to congregate and realise the blessed feeling of home; no bedrooms and no beds. . . . . The Celestials repose their bodies on a wooden tray, and put their heads in a box. A tray full of condiments is all that denotes the speciality of a dining-room. The drawing-room is any nook or corner where a person can lounge without any definite locality. It is quite possible to walk a mile in a Chinese mansion without being able to find where the *house* is. You may be escorted through granite courtyards, with solid columns fifty feet high. You may ascend a flight of steps, and find yourself under a roof, turned wrong way up at the corners of handsome fretwork tiles supported by columns and one wall. There is a table on which incense is burning, flanked by small cups of tea. Tablets and hatchments are hung around, proclaiming the family glory; gorgeous silken banners are suspended. In this hall, or rather piece of one, are decided all the family disputes and business of the clan, consisting probably of four or five hundred persons. . . . . Leaving this ancestral hall by the side steps (for there is no door), you fancy you are approaching the family home. You squeeze through a narrow passage, and find yourself in the open air, upon a bridge of zigzag construction, exactly as seen upon our blue plates and dishes, over a mud flat, growing the taro-plant, and an exquisite creeper, 'the morning glory,' the white bell of which is as large as a goblet. . . . . At the end of the bridge you walk on to a verandah with another turn-up roof, and two larkish fish of green crockery, standing on their heads and flourishing their tails. At the corner of the coping-stone is a dragon with a red mouth, and equally frolicsome tail. This roof is supported on fragile, transparent, carved pillars, and has no wall whatever, unless a handsome screen of oyster-shells, set as a beautiful mosaic in the centre of the place, may be so termed. There are no ceilings anywhere; the roof, with its painted or carved rafters, is exposed to view. The whole of this verandah is a mass of rich carving and gilding in wood and ivory, and mouldings in cement. Upon it were five seats in ebony, and a lounge resembling a sideboard with the legs cut short."

How none of the people belonging to this magnificent establishment seemed to live anywhere, how the whole, 'residence' had the unsubstantiality of theatrical scenes, and how, when the lord of the mansion "in flats" presented the pilgrim with a rose, it turned out to be a French artificial flower, dew-dropped with glass beads, and cunningly perfumed by means of a tube, the writer narrates amusingly; also her interview with a Chinese child, who looked like a dwarfed man, with his green satin drawers fitting to his little legs, and his wadded black satin coat made exactly on the pattern of the grown-up coats.

Her distinguished reception by the King of Campuchia, Cambogia, or Cambodia—for she uses the three names indifferently—gives the writer a great advantage over other travellers who have visited the extraordinary country between Cochin China and Siam. Her friends (she does say where) predicted every kind of horror and danger from her resolution to go to Saigon, and to visit the ruins of Angkor Wat, by junk or sampan on the whimsical Mekhong, "which flows for several hundred miles, then turns half of itself back again, turns itself into lakes for six months in the year, and finally empties itself into the Chinese Sea." But their fears were dispelled by an intimation that the King would send a steam yacht to convey her to the capital, Bhoum Pengh, or Mountain of Gold, were there is no mountain, but an immense quantity of gold. During her residence in this extraordinary city she was entertained right royally, supplied with carriages, horses, and escort, and invested with the privilege of driving unquestioned over his Majesty's subjects, a privilege of which the officials appear to avail themselves pretty freely. She had a noble elephant to ride, and she describes the vivid pleasure of seeing the country from his back, "being, so high up, and dashing in among the banana leaves, the mango bobbing into one's very mouth, out of the dust and heat, and seemingly above the cares of life, while the good-natured brute regaled himself with a pull at some of the trees on the road." All the portion of the book which concerns Cambodia and its queer King is eminently interesting, and the writer keeps clear of extraneous matter as cleverly as Mr. Vincent avoids it in his account of the same place and people. She experienced some difficulty in getting away from her royal host, who promised her a junk for her journey to the ancient and mysterious temple, but who had an inconvenient habit of occasionally going to sleep for two or three days "right away," and was not very trustworthy. The author gives an amusing description of the efforts that were made to deter her by the French Commandant and others (though we do not quite believe in a Count quoting Moore's melodies), and of the desertion of her secretary, which obliged her to go with a cortege of natives only and her page, Nam. The junk—for she got it at last—was a wonderful craft, forty feet long by seven wide, with a bamboo awning and pointed ends like a gondola, and it displayed the King's flag, which had on a blue ground, in a pink centre, a three-towered pagoda, with a bunch of peacock's feathers on either side, and was surmounted by a fabulous animal for weather-vane. That river voyage is delightfully described, with true poetical feeling and intense enjoyment of the lazy, sensuous charm of the scenery, and of the oddity and humour of the incidents. No description, within our knowledge, of the Angkor Wat (or temple) is so striking, so full, and so little tedious as this one, the outcome of much silent and solitary meditation within the precinct of the immense ruins, and by the side of the quadruple sleeping Buddha, 2,000 years old, whose gilded surface is yet untarnished, who lies there "typifying perfect quietude which never has been and never can be disturbed," in stillness so deep that one hardly dares to move or raise one's voice. The writer gives a vivid description of the famous sculptures, especially of the bas-relief which depicts the desperate strife of the monkeys and the men; but she tells us nothing about the Leper King, concerning whom Mr. Vincent gives such interesting particulars. Of the white marble ruins of Bakink, situated on the only rising ground within 20 miles, the remains of the great Wat constructed to cover and enshrine the foot-print of Buddha, a yard and a half long,—the author says:—

"I do not think there is in the world so beautiful a building, with such a lovely surrounding; every shade of green viridifying the silver stems and trunks of the trees; and here and there a mass of the crimson-flowering cotton-tree, and the *flamboyant*, with its torch-like flowers, and others of golden brown. For twenty miles we could see the circle of the horizon around. No wonder the Cambogian believes in nothing so much as in his own forests. So far as his eye can see, he beholds trees, and more trees, and trees beyond. As far as he can walk, he treads for ever under the shade."

And yet this is not primeval forest, but overgrowth, hiding ruin as it hides the ruined cities of Central and South America. This now deserted country "must once have been thronged with cities, temples, and highly cultivated inhabitants, warriors, sculptors, artists, mecha nicians, fine workers in gold and jewels, and men of letters." So long did the Pilgrim linger in this enchanted land that the Governor sent couriers to ascertain what had become of her, and her train of natives, elephants, oxen, dogs, and drivers. They found her living happily in her hut mounted upon poles, among objects which might have belonged to the time of the Pharaohs, and she was sorry to leave them; but she had still to make her way along the widely-ramifying rivers of the Annam kingdom, touching at all the French posts in Cochin-China before reaching Saigon *en route* for Singapore. She went to Johore, and became thoroughly at home at Sarawak; she visited "the Sago City of Muka" (which must be a charming place to keep religiously away from); she inspected the antimony mines of Borneo, and studied the Mountain Dyaks in the district of the cinnabar mines; she went to Chindrea, among the gold-mines of the supposed Ophir,—perhaps the only woman who has been there since the Queen of Sheba was lodged in the police-station for safety and the best accommodation; saw millions of wondrous fireflies all showing their lights and then shutting the slides of their lanterns simultaneously, was disgusted by real flying-foxes and rather fascinated by the notion of tigers, but did not see any. She went to Malacca, and saw the hideous monkey-like Jackoon, explored the Indian Archipelago, made the acquaintance of the Battaks, reached Ceylon in time for the great feast of Buddha's tooth, and returned to England via Spain. Her narration of these manifold journeyings is given in a most entertaining style.—*Spectator*.

* Teresina Peregrina; or, Fifty Thousand Miles of Travel Round the World. By Therese Yelverton (Viscountess Avonmore). London: R. Bentley and Son.

THE TICHBORNE CASE AGAIN.

On April 18 the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn, Lush, and Quain, heard an application in the Court of Queen's Bench in the matter of the conviction of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury.

Shortly after their lordships adjourned for lunch Dr. Kenealy entered the court, and provided himself with a great number of books. Mr. McMahon and Mr. Cooper Wyld were also present. The Claimant's solicitor, Mr. Harcourt, was in attendance. The Lord Chief Justice having intimated to Dr. Kenealy that he might proceed, the learned counsel said: My lord, in the case of the Queen v. Tichborne, which is a trial at bar——

The Lord Chief Justice—The Queen v. Castro.

Dr. Kenealy—I am entitled to call him any name by which he is indicted; by the name to which I think he is entitled.

The Lord Chief Justice—Dr. Kenealy, you really must not answer in that way. The defendant is indicted as Castro, otherwise Orton, otherwise Tichborne, and if you like you can repeat the three names.

Dr. Kenealy—My Lord, I have to move for a new trial, or for a *venire de novo*, or in arrest of judgment, upon various matters I have now to bring forward. The defendant was indicted, as your lordship remembers, for perjury committed at Westminster, and for perjury committed in the City of London; and the first ground on which I move is, that in the action of ejectment, Sir William Bovill, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had no authority to administer the oath in the instance in which he was charged with having committed perjury at Westminster. The trial did not take place in "Westminster Hall," but in the Westminster Sessions House.

Mr. Justice Lush—Where the defendant was sworn.

Dr. Kenealy—Yes; but I say the judge had no power to administer the oath to the defendant in the Sessions House. The judge sat under two statutes. The first is the 18th Elizabeth, c. 12, which, reforming the practice which had previously existed of all issues being tried at bar, provided that all issues joined, or to be joined, should be tried by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and the chiefs of the other two courts in "Westminster Hall." It is, therefore, clear that the only authority to try is in that place. Then there is a supplementary statute, 1 George IV., c. 21, which enables the judges to try cases elsewhere than in Westminster Hall. It is clear from this that previously they had no power to try except in what is commonly known as Westminster Hall.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is it not the fact that the trial was adjourned to the Sessions House at the instance of the defendant's own counsel?

Dr. Kenealy—That is so, but I contend that consent, in the face of the statute, cannot give the judge jurisdiction. The learned counsel then quoted several authorities in support of his argument, and submitted that the oath was improperly administered. The indictment alleged that the inquisition took place at Westminster, and not in Westminster Hall.

Their lordships pointed out that this was the language of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1870.

Dr. Kenealy said that, of course, if they held that the Sessions House was included in Westminster Hall there was an end of the matter. His next point was that, for the perjury in the second count of the indictment, which was committed in an affidavit sworn in Bucklersbury, in the City of London, the defendant ought to have been tried in the City of London, where he would have been tried by a mixed jury from the different counties enumerated in the Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c 36, establishing the Central Criminal Court. Thirdly, he contended that only one appointment could be made by the judges for a trial at bar, and that it could not extend beyond one term and the following vacation. An order was made that the Court should sit up to Oct. 31 last, and on that day it adjourned until Nov. 17th. He contended that they should have adjourned only until the first day of Michaelmas term, and that they had no authority to adjourn until the 17th. They also again adjourned from the 17th until Dec. 1, an adjournment which the defendant resisted as much as possible. Unless their lordships were of opinion that the judges could adjourn when they pleased and for any length of time, these adjournments were *ultra vires*, and rendered the trial abortive. He further objected that the sentence upon the defendant was pronounced in vacation, and on the authority of O'Connel's case he submitted that it ought to have been reserved until term. Again, he argued that the swearing of the affidavit in Chancery, on which the charge of perjury was founded in the second count, and for which the defendant was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, was not perjury for which penal servitude could be imposed. Having taken these legal objections, Dr. Kenealy said he had to make some general observations on three points:—1. That undue influence by the judge was brought to bear on the jury. 2. That the Court gave evidence itself which was not on oath. 3. That the verdict was against the weight of evidence. He said he meant to give no offence to the Lord Chief Justice, but he felt bound to call attention to the extraordinary and unprecedented influence, almost coercion, exercised by him over the jury. He reminded the Court that the defendant was punished for contempt for making a statement in which he said that four years ago the Lord Chief Justice had publicly denounced him as a rank impostor at his club.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean to assert I did that?

Dr. Kenealy—It was never contradicted.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you think I should condescend to contradict such a statement?

Dr. Kenealy—If I had been in the exalted position of a judge, I should not have thought it unworthy of me to give a contradiction.

The Lord Chief Justice—I have heard many other most unfounded statements made respecting myself, but I don't condescend to contradict them. (Applause.) There was also some further applause when his lordship subsequently said that, although he had received by every post letters imputing to him motives wholly foreign to his mind, he did not shrink from the discharge of his duty, and he never would.

Dr. Kenealy then complained that the Lord Chief Justice unduly influenced the jury by his attacks on the defendant's counsel, which, he said, was demonstrated by the special finding of the jury against himself, which to his surprise was read in open court. He then read the first part of the summing up.

The Lord Chief Justice said his two learned brothers adopted every word he uttered.

Mr. Justice Blackburn—Nor can I doubt assuming the newspaper reports are correct, that every word of this was perfectly justified.

The Lord Chief Justice—You applied the term "infamy" to me, and tried to discredit in the eyes of the jury the Judge who was about to sum up.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kenealy's argument, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Quain, and Mr Justice Lush said that, on the point referring to the conduct of the Lord Chief Justice, they had no hesitation in at once deciding that there was no ground for the application. Upon the legal points which had been raised the Court reserved judgment. The Lord Chief Justice expressed his sincere regret that he should have had to state anything which might appear to have been harsh, or ungenerous, or unkind to the learned counsel, and he only hoped that was the last time there would be ony difference or dispute between the Bench and the Bar.

A number of solicitors in Southampton have addressed a memorial to the Lord Chief Justice, expressing their high appreciation of the masterly ability and fearless course displayed and pursued by him on the Tichborne trial. The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of the memorial, says, "Few things in my professional and private life have given me more sincere gratification, and which was the more welcome as coming from gentlemen belonging to a town with which my public life was formerly associated." His lordship goes on to express a deep sense of their kindness in thus "spontaneously coming forward at a time when the honest and fearless discharge of my duty has made me the object of virulent attacks and foul-mouthed invectives by the friends of the defendant. To have received such a tribute from a body of independent gentlemen so abundantly qualified in every respect to appreciate the difficulties of a great judicial task, and to form a correct judgment as to the manner of its performance, has been to me a source of mingled pride and pleasure which will never be forgotten. Let me beg of you to convey my warmest thinks and acknowledgments to the gentlemen to whose kindness I am so much indebted, and to request their acceptance of the copies of the charge which, corrected by myself from the shorthand writers' notes, I will take the liberty of sending to you as soon as the printers have completed their work."

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